

The Lancaster Gazette.

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LANCASTER, OHIO, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 1300

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The Lancaster Gazette.

LANCASTER, AUGUST 18, 1850.

THE CHOLERA.—In Columbus, for the 24 hours ending 11 o'clock to-day, eight deaths are reported, six of cholera.

The Watchman, extra, gives the following for Circleville: For the 24 hours ending Monday noon, four deaths; Tuesday three deaths; Wednesday, day no death. For the 40 hours ending noon Wednesday, three new cases.

In Lancaster, for the 24 hours past, there have been no deaths, and we have heard of no new cases. We learn of one death one mile east.

Joel Buttle, Esq., President of the Columbus City Bank, died in Urbana yesterday.

No deaths in Chillicothe for the 24 hours ending 2 o'clock yesterday.

The reader is directed to the letter of the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette. It is rich and trac, as the debate must have been, and will amply repay a perusal.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—Dr. E. B. Olds was nominated on yesterday, at Circleville, by the Locofoco Convention, as their candidate for Congress. We understand there was no opposition in Convention.

OUR CANDIDATE.—A friend in New Salem writes that the Whigs in that neighborhood are highly pleased with the nomination of Col. Van Trump as our candidate for Congress, and will give him a warm and vigorous support. He adds: "Spades are trumps, and on the second Tuesday of October next, we will dig the grave of the man who a few years since died for want of honest principles," and you may expect to see Walnut at the funeral.

SOUTHERN CAUCUS--Southern Demands.—A telegraph despatch informed our readers that a Southern caucus had been held in Washington on Saturday evening last. The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun gives the following as the result of their deliberations:

"It was agreed to defeat Mr. Pearce's bill, if possible, in the House and to be satisfied with nothing but the actual territory of the Rio Grande, the division of California by the line of 36 30, and the same division of the territories. In addition to this, the positive recognition of slavery south of the line 36 30, is to be insisted on as a condition sine qua non. Of course they know that to be an impossibility, and for this very reason it is demanded by them. If insisted on it would defeat the California and the territorial bills, and the bill for settling the boundary of Texas. These bills would be rejected in a mild row, and then the agitation in the States preparatory to a final dissolution of the Union. That is the real object of some of the ultras, and inaction of Congress is supposed will prepare the way. Fortunately, less than half the Southern members only attended the caucus, and out of this fraction twelve were known to be opposed to the scheme."

These men will be assisted by the ultras of the North in their mad schemes; but we still have hopes that united, they will be overcome by the moderate men of both sections.

ORLANDO BROWN.—The Kentucky Flag says that this gentleman is at home, "sound and well." The report of his death was not true of course.

FAIRFIELD DISTRICT.—Col. Van Trump has been nominated by the Whigs of this district as their Congressional candidate. Many of our Whigs will recollect the eloquent and soul stirring address he delivered in our Court-house during the Taylor campaign. The Whigs of that district can and should elect him.—*Zanesville Courier.*

THE NEW CABINET.—Washington papers of Saturday morning confirm the appointment of Mr. Conrad as Secretary of War, and Mr. McKennan as Secretary of the Interior. Both gentlemen are said to have accepted, thus completing President Fillmore's Cabinet, which stands as follows:

Daniel Webster, of Mass., Sec. of State.

Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, Sec. of the Treasury.

Wm. A. Graham, of N. C., Sec. of the Navy.

Charles M. Conrad, of La., Sec. of War.

Thos. M. T. McKennan, of Pa. Sec. of Interior.

Nathan K. Hall, of N. Y., Postmaster General.

John J. Crittenden, of Ky., Attorney General.

DIFFICULTIES WITH PORTUGAL.—The correspondent of the New York Courier writes from Washington that Government has offered to pay all claims of American citizens, excepting that for the loss of the General Armstrong, and consents to refer this to any arbitrator our Government may choose to appoint. She originally proposed to submit to arbitration the claims she now volunteers to pay. In demanding his passport under these circumstances, Mr. Clay the writer says: must have felt constrained to act in strict accordance with the exact letter of his instructions, and perhaps withal under a keen sense of certain indignities of which he had been the subject. Nevertheless, all difficulties now admit of diplomatic arrangement, and it is confidently believed, that the matter will be speedily and amicably settled.—*Balt. Sun.*

FIRE ON A RAILROAD.—The Boston Daily Advertiser says that a freight car, loaded with sheep, on the Attica and Rochester Railroad, took fire from sparks from the locomotive, and before it was discovered, the car, with its load of five stock, was destroyed.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Washington, August 5, 1850.

MEANS OF DEFENSE.—The minority of debate in the House was broken to-day by an old-fashioned contest between Ohio Representatives, Dr. Olds and the "Batter Boy," had a regular fight.

Last week Olds let off his old stump speech on the "Allen and Sedition Laws," "Bank of the United States," "Executive Privilege," "Dissemination of False News," "Bloody Hands and Hostile Graces," &c. In the course of his speech, Mr. Campbell, who is always at home on the old issues as well as the new ones, enquired of his colleagues, if Gen. Jackson had not recommended a "Protective Tariff." Olds denied it, and challenged Campbell to meet him on the question. Campbell then notified him that on the first suitable occasion he would not only pay to him but would also show that the leaders of the Democratic party were entitled to no confidence, because they had been both for and against every great question from the organization of the government to the present time.

Accordingly this morning, when the House went into committee, Campbell took the floor, as usual, the "documents" piled up on his desk before him. He proved conclusively that the "Gita Parilla" or "India Rubber" Democracy of the government to the present time, was a mere pretense, and that the Democratic party had been both for and against every great question from the organization of the government to the present time.

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MORE FAILURES IN NEW YORK.—The New York Dry Goods Reporter states that a large manufacturing company of fancy cassimere failed last week, which is attributed to the want of remunerating prices for woolen goods, relatively to the high prices of wool. The New York Post, of Saturday evening, says:

"A large produce house in this city is reported to have suspended payment to-day. We have not ascertained the extent of their liabilities or assets. The recent decline in pork is mentioned as the cause."

"We withhold the name of the parties that they may not be prejudiced by a premature announcement of this unhappy event."

"We are given to understand that but for the recent failure of Suydam, Sage & Co., the house would probably have gone through."

THE CROWN OF ENGLAND contains the following valuable jewels—Twenty diamonds round the circle, £1,500 each, £30,000; two large centre diamonds, £2,000 each, 4,000; fifty-four smaller diamonds placed in the angle of the former, 100; four large diamonds on the top of the crown, 40,000, twelve diamonds contained in the same, 2,000; pearls, diamonds, &c., upon the arches and crosses, 10,000; also, 141 small diamonds 500; twenty-six diamonds in the upper cross, 3,000; two circles of pearls about the rim, 390. Cost of the stones in the Crown, exclusive of the metal, £111,900.

FIRE AT SING SING PRISON.—A fire broke out about 12 o'clock, on Friday, in the fire shop, situated in the north wing of Sing Sing prison, New York which soon burst through the roof, and extended from the east to the west end of the building, a distance of some 250 feet. It was not subdued for several hours, with the entire destruction of the fire shop, and considerable damage to the adjoining portions of the building—Messrs. Horner & Co., who worked the fire factory, lost about \$8,000 to \$10,000; Messrs. John Humphrey & Co., tapestry carpet makers, lost between \$5,000 and \$6,000. The loss to the State will be about \$12,000, and the work of 160 convicts, whose wages amounted to 40 cents each per day, are thrown out of employ for probably two months. The fire originated in the garret, it is supposed, by intervention of the convicts.

AN EXPLOSION OF FIRE DAMP took place in a coal pit near Glasgow, on the 24th of last month. The miners, to the number of 20, descended to their work as usual about 6 o'clock, when, it is said, the foreman accompanied them, and went forward to ascertain the state of the air in the pit. All of a sudden a terrific explosion occurred, which instantly killed 19 out of 20, and shattered and destroyed all the implements and machinery in the pit. Only one man escaped. He was standing near the bottom of the pit when he heard the explosion, and suddenly threw himself down to allow the fiery storm to pass over.

SARCASTIC SENTENCE.—Old Elias Keyes first Judge of Windsor County Vt., was a strange composition of folly and good sense; of natural shrewdness and want of cultivation. The following sentence it is said, was pronounced upon a poor ragged fellow convicted for stealing a pair of boots from General Curtis, a man of considerable wealth in the town of Windsor.

"Well," said the Judge very gravely, before pronouncing sentence of court, undertaking to read the fellow a lecture, "you're a fine fellow to be arraigned before a court for stealing. They say you are poor—no one doubts it who looks at you, and how dare you, being poor, have the impudence to steal a pair of boots? Nobody but rich people have a right to take such things without paying! Then they say you are worthless—that is evident from the fact that no one has asked justice for you; all, by unanimous consent, pronounced you guilty before you were tried. Now, you, being so worthless, was a fool to steal, because you might know you would be condemned. And you must know that it was a great aggravation that you have stolen them in the large town of Windsor. In that large town to commit such an act is most horrible. And not only did you steal, but you stole from that great man General Curtis. This elaps the climax of your iniquity. Base wretch! why did you not go and steal the only pair of boots which some poor man had, or could get, and then you would have been left alone; nobody would have troubled themselves about the act. For your iniquity in stealing in the great town of Windsor, the Court sentences you to three months' imprisonment in the county jail, and may God give you something to eat!"

PADDY AMONG THE QUAKERS.—Paddy attending a "Broad-brim" convention for the first time, was much astonished and puzzled withal at the manner of worship. Having been told that the "brethren spoke even as they were moved by the Spirit," he watched the proceedings with increasing disgust for their "haythen way of worship," till one young Quaker rose and commenced solemnly:

"Brethren, I have married!"

"The devil you have!" interrupted Paddy, Quaker sat down in confusion, but the Spirit moved Pat no further, the young man mastered courage and broke ground again:

"Brethren I have married a daughter of the Lord."

"The devil you have that!" said Pat, "but it'll be a long while before Iver ye'll see your father-in-law."

The surplus wheat of the present crop in Canada is estimated at 4,000,000 bushels.

Ten tons of ice are used daily at the Burned House, Cincinnati.—*Ex.*

We don't believe it.

FROM WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph for the Daily Lancaster Gazette

WASHINGTON, August 13.

SENATE.—The bill for distributing land among the States, in which they lie, for the use of actual settlers therein, was taken up, and Mr. Walker made a speech. It was postponed to Monday.

The California bill was then taken up, and Mr. Jefferson Davis addressed the Senate in opposition to its passage, warning the Senate of the serious and fatal consequences likely to follow the consummation of a measure so subversive of the constitution and relative of its principles which our forefathers founded the union of the States.

Mr. Clemens opposed the bill in an animated speech. He opposed the bill because there was no evidence before the Senate that, at the time the constitution was adopted, there was sufficient population to entitle her to one representative. He declared himself ready to perform whatever his State directed.

Mr. Houston defended the vote he was about to give in support of the bill. He scouted all allusion and argued the propriety and justice of admitting California.

After further debate, the bill was passed—yeas 34, nays 19. The passage of the bill was greeted with a shout of applause from the friends of the bill. Mr. Berrien signified a desire to offer a protest to the bill on the part of the minority.

The bill to establish a territorial government for New Mexico, was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, August 14.

SENATE.—Mr. Hunter moved that the protest of Senators which he presented, against the California bill, be entered upon the journal. This caused considerable debate and the further consideration of it was laid over till to-morrow.

The Senate then took up the bill to establish territorial governments for New Mexico and Utah.

Mr. Benton moved an amendment so as to contain the operation of the proposed territorial government to the territory of New Mexico, which was actually settled, held and occupied by Mexico at the time of the cession to the United States, and not included in the boundary of Texas. Lost—yeas 8, nays 31.

Mr. Foster moved to insert a proviso that, when New Mexico presents herself for admission as a State, she shall be admitted with or without slavery, as her constitution may declare. Adopted.

Mr. Chase moved the insertion of the Jefferson proviso, relating to slavery. Mr. Benton moved an amendment which were made by him on the omnibus bill for securing the right of habeas corpus to alleged fugitive slaves and providing for the carrying of the question of slavery to the supreme court. Adopted.

The bill to amend the act in relation to the management of the land, and to be engaged for a final reading.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill passed, granting pension to the soldiers of the War. The other proceedings are unimportant.

An ineffectual attempt was made to take up the Texas and California bill. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bills and debated it until adjournment.

WASHINGTON, August 15.

SENATE.—The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Hunter's motion to receive the protest of the Senators, members, and after debate the motion was laid on the table.

The bill establishing a territorial government for New Mexico was passed.

The fugitive slave bill was made the order of the day for Monday, when the Senate adjourned over to that day.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the Whole and debated the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill until a late hour.

WASHINGTON, August 16.

SENATE.—This body was not in session today.

HOUSE.—This morning, the House went into committee of the whole and resumed the debate on the Texas and California bill.

Mr. Keating having the floor, spoke on the subject of the President's message, which he re-echoed was unfortunate in the present state of the country, and was calculated to add fuel to the already burning fire of sectional animosity.

He thought the Texas boundary bill recently passed in the Senate as the best way of getting out of the difficulty, and calculated to be of advantage to the South, Texas and the country. He made an excellent appeal now to advance the cause of conciliation.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of the New Mexico bill.

Mr. Bailey who reported the Appropriation bill was allowed by the rules to make the closing speech. He said he could not resist the temptation to say a few words in relation to the Texas and California bill.

He thought the Texas boundary bill recently passed in the Senate as the best way of getting out of the difficulty, and calculated to be of advantage to the South, Texas and the country. He made an excellent appeal now to advance the cause of conciliation.

The committee then proceeded to vote upon the items of the bill. Several amendments were offered, discussed and rejected. The committee then arose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, August 15.

Pearce's boundary bill which has already passed the Senate, will pass the House by at least 50 majority.

Mr. Campbell of S. C. is in favor of it.

Mr. McKennan accepted the Department of the Interior, so that Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet is now complete.

The Republic of this morning says that the Texas boundary and California bills will not come up in the House before next week.

The Hon. T. M. T. McKennan, Secretary of the Interior, reached this city last night. His appointment was transmitted to Congress to-day.

FURTHER BY THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, Aug. 14.

FRANCE.—Two Socialists have been imprisoned for 18 months, having conspired weapons in dwellings. Several more of their journals are suppressed.

The Danish Ambassador has had several lengthy interviews with the President, and it is stated that the French army in connection with England and Prussia to terminate the differences between the Danish and Duchies. On Thursday, an extraordinary courier arrived from Germany touching this question.

Paris is full of secret cabals of both factions. The wheat harvest has been very early.

SPAIN.—The Spanish Government is sending 6,000 troops to Cuba. The appointment of Viceroy for the Island has been accorded by the Cabinet.

Funds on the 26th, were heavy owing to the uncertainty of the views of the Washington Cabinet on the Cuba question.

PORTUGAL.—No later news.

The States seized at Vienna and Prague was to be abolished on the 15th of August. There was a repetition of reports at Vienna of a general amnesty to Hungarian prisoners now confined.

TURKEY.—The Porte has notified the refugees at Schinias that such of them as wish to emigrate to America will receive passports and 1000 piastres (about \$10) in aid of their journey.

BATTLE OF ISTEAD.—The Danish report states their loss at 12 officers killed, 74 wounded; 104 privates killed, 230 wounded. The Schleswig General does not admit his loss, but regrets that a large number of officers were killed.

The relative positions of the battle forces, at the latest dates, had not been changed. The Holstein troops lie behind the Grunze near its junction with the canal, and every effort is making to reconquer the position.

The battle of Istead, the morning, has been declared in martial law declared in Schleswig.

A fleet of 18 men-of-war lay before the harbor's mouth at Kiel.

Important from Texas.

The Union of yesterday states that General Smith arrived in this city, by last evening's steamer, and states that he has just come from San Antonio, Texas, and that there are 3,000 men under arms preparing to march to the Rio Grande to defend the rights of Texas. He adds that thousands more are ready to start if necessary. [They'd better save their valor.]

North Carolina Election.

CAROLINA, August 10.

Returns from 62 out of 75 counties give Reid 5,082 majority, a gain of 4,729. The Democrats have gained 2 Senators and 10 Congressmen, and the Whigs 8 Congressmen. It is supposed the Democrats will have a majority of 4 in the Senate and 1 or 2 in the Commons.

Missouri Election.

St. Louis, August 12.

The following is the vote for Congress in the 4th and 5th districts as far as heard: 4th, Woodson, whig, 1,183 Phillips, (Democrat); 5th, Woodson whig, 3,074, Greenhill, (Democrat); 3,067. Hall, whig, 3,023.

Funeral Obsequies at Boston.

Boston, August 15.

The day has been devoted in this city, to paying suitable honors to the late lamented President. The weather, although cloudy is favorable.

The city presents a holiday appearance. All business has been suspended, the streets are closed, and many public and private buildings are hung in black, immense thousands were brought from the country by railroads to witness the procession.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, August 16.

The following appointments by the President were confirmed by the Senate: and announced this morning.

John Turnbull Van Allen, of New York, to be Charge d'Affaires at the Republic of Ecuador.

Dwight Webb, of Michigan, United States Consul for Cochinchina.

Eliza Allen, of Massachusetts, United States Consul at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

Abraham Foster, United States District Attorney for Arkansas.

Hon. Harris, U. S. District Attorney for Southern District of Mass.

William M. Martin, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, S. C.

Thomas, Quarles, Beck, McCutcheon, Arnold, Stephens, Clark, Page, Rogers, Millburn, and Hyde, to be Justices of the Peace for the county of Washington, D. C.

McIntochy Catastrophe.

Boston, Aug. 16.

A catastrophe of a most melancholy and distressing character occurred yesterday afternoon at a field, destroying the lives of 14 persons, all women and children, most of them connected with the "First Christian Society of Lynn," went to Lynn on a picnic party and chose a delightful spot on the borders of a beautiful pond. About 4 o'clock, a party of 25 went on a large flat-bottomed boat for an excursion on the pond. When about 100 yards from the shore, the boat capsized and 14 were drowned.

The disaster has thrown the community of Lynn into the deepest distress.

Friday Evening, August 16, 1850

THE CHOLERA.—In Cincinnati from Sunday to Tuesday, the Board of Health report, 56 deaths, only three of cholera.

From July 1 to August 13 there have been in all 2,031 deaths, 851 of cholera and 1,180 by other diseases.

At Chicago on the 9th, there were 13 deaths of cholera and 4 of other diseases; on the 10th, 14 of cholera and 12 of other diseases.

In Cleveland, on Sunday last, there were two deaths of cholera.

In Chillicothe, on yesterday, one death of cholera and four of other diseases.

In Lancaster, no new cases and no deaths. For three days past, we have heard of no new cases.

In Columbus, for the 24 hours ending 11 A. M. this day, 7 deaths are reported, 5 of which were of cholera.

WE would respectfully call the attention of our amiable contemporary of the *Eagle* to the fact, that the Perry County Democrat has not yet copied his or any other article in defence of Judge Kennon. "Dad's under the bay"—get him out, get him out!

A PREVENTIVE.—It is stated by some one that a newspaper receipt, for an advance payment, carried in the pocket, is a preventive of the Cholera. We suppose it is on Dr. Uxor's principle that a "clear conscience is the best preventive."

THE Statesman says, "The Whigs have changed the motto of Benton, 'Everything for principles, nothing for men,' to read 'Everything for office, and don't care a darn for anything else!'"

THE Statesman would like very much, if it could, to convince the people that the Whigs were turn into Locusts.